

Today's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"TANTALUS,"
Captain Hannah, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [396]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [532]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"PAKHOL,"
Captain Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [531]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
Captain Archibald, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1896. [478]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSENGERS and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [427]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS.
with Full Details, to be had on Application.
PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Intimations.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.
Our Claret is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

BIRTH.
On the 4th instant, at Weld's Hill Estate, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements, the wife of H. OSUND ROWE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 7th instant at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kobe, by F. W. Playfair, Esq., Acting Consul, and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. H. J. Foss, CHARLES HERBERT, second son of the late Frederick James Lightfoot, of Exeter, Surrey, to GEORGINA FLORA, second daughter of the late George Nankivell.

On the 7th instant, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Penang, PERCY DOUGLAS STEPHEN, of Glasgow, Paisley, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of D. D. Mackie, Esq., Singapore.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

REUTERS.

The public as well as the shareholders are as a rule interested in the affairs of all Limited Companies carrying on business in the Colony, and Directors and Managers recognise this fact by sending to the newspapers, for publication, their reports and accounts. If the public are interested in the management of trading and manufacturing companies, the Press, which, in a sense, represents the public and its judgment, in its name and on its behalf, and on which the public depends largely for information and guidance in many matters, is fully entitled to look into the published reports and balance sheets of companies, criticise them and express opinions about them and about the management, especially in their dealings with their shares, which are commodities vendible in the open market. Directors and Secretaries have no objection to this course being pursued—so long as praise and commendation only flow freely from the editorial pen, but it is a different matter, and they are not quite so ready to recognise the rights of the public and of the Press, when opinions adverse to their management have to be put forward. We have decided to-day to criticise, in the interests of the public and of the shareholders, the proposals put forward by the General Managers of the Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, for consideration at the meeting summoned for Saturday next.

The capital of the Company consists of three thousand shares of \$50 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund is \$35,000, invested in shares in local companies, with some \$10,000 added. The profits for the past year (1895) are reported at \$83,485.00. There is no working account published, so we cannot form any opinion of our own as to the correctness of this statement, but we are bound to assume it to be correct. Now, the General Managers propose to apply this very handsome sum, shown as the profits of the past year, in paying a dividend of 10 per cent. which will consume \$15,000; in adding \$65,000 to the Reserve Fund, and carry forward the balance. With this addition the reserve fund will amount to \$100,000, and the General Managers propose to return the whole of this money to the shareholders by issuing to them, without payment, two thousand new shares of \$50 each. In other words, this Reserve Fund will be transferred to the Capital Account as so much additional capital, and to equalise matters 2,000 more shares will be issued. The reasons given for this proposal are that it is necessary—in view, we presume, of prospects of large additional business—to increase the capacity of the factory buildings and make considerable additions to the plant and machinery. This would be a very excellent reason for applying the total available cash reserves of the Company in putting up buildings and buying machinery, and of asking the approval of the shareholders for so doing, if their approval and consent is required for the purpose. It would be a very good reason for raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares for cash, but we do not see how the payment—out to the shareholder of the entire Reserve Fund, and the gathering of it in again in the shape of a call on the proposed new shares adds one cent to the resources of the Company.

or helps them forward in the least degree in the extension of their works. Either the General Managers have authority to apply the Reserve Fund to extensions and improvements or they have not. If not, they undoubtedly require the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting to enable them to do so. If they have the requisite authority no extraordinary meetings are needed. The passing of the Report at the annual general meeting is sufficient. But why, for the purpose of using their reserves in the way proposed, is it requisite or proper to issue new shares and present each of the present shareholders with two new shares free for every three held?

Another question arises: Is there in hand, in cash or its equivalent, this \$83,486 of declared profit? No; at least it did not exist in cash on the 31st December last. In money and saleable investments the Company only had then in hand \$61,000. It had rope and hemp on consignment and in godowns to the value of \$78,000 dollars or thereabouts, and that sum included, of course, a portion of the year's estimated profits which may never be actually realized. Markets may fall, and have fallen before, and have prevented the fulfillment of hopes equally well founded as those that presumably dictated the present statement of profits. Again, if the Company applies its reserve funds directly to the extension of its business it will only lose the interest on its investments for the time being and have no additional dividends to pay. If the present proposals are carried out it will be necessary, while the new works are in progress and while the additional business is growing up, to pay dividends on 5,000 shares instead of on 3,000 shares. We honestly confess we do not understand the utility, from any point of view, except from that of the share-jobber and speculator, of the large proposed addition to the shares of the Rope Company. If, when this reserve has been expended in the improvement and extension of the works and buildings, and when the expected increase of business has become an accomplished fact there appears to be a large margin between the capital as represented by shares and the true value of the Capital Stock of the Company, then there ought safely to be a fresh issue, but surely not before the new buildings have risen above the ground, the new machinery is ordered, and with large unsold stocks in the Company's godowns.

THE three head of cattle under observation at the Dairy Farm yesterday developed indigestion and were therefore slaughtered and dumped in the deep blue sea. We regret to hear that seven fresh cases have been reported to-day.

THE Canton river steamers were all delayed last night and this morning by dense fog, and as the weather reports from the neighbouring coast ports all show the prevalence of fog, we may expect to hear of vessels being considerably overdue during the next few days.

We observe from our Japan exchanges that Mr. E. S. Young, who is travelling for a Seattle brewery, was due in Yokohama on the 15th instant. After a short stay in Japan Mr. Young will "travel" in Shanghai and then come on to Hongkong, proceeding, according to the *Box of Carols*, hence to Canton and then "up the Amoor into Siberia." The idea of a man coming from Seattle to Canton to get a start "up the Amoor into Siberia" is about as rich a "Yankee notion" as we've seen among Dr. Thorne's collection of culcs for a very long time.

THE *Yokohama* says that it is seriously proposed that Korea should be placed under the joint protection of Japan and Russia, and that Marshal Yamagata goes to Russia with this knowledge in order to ascertain Russia's opinion on the matter. Whether Russia will consent to the proposal is extremely doubtful, but at any rate, probably in consequence of this proposition, Korean problems will be dealt with for the time being, in a spirit of peace and conciliation, and instructions will be given to the Japanese Representative in Seoul not to take any step that would be likely to provoke Russia.

THERE was a lively scene in the Police Court this morning when a woman who has been keeping a coffee-room in D'Aguiar Street was fined \$25 for selling liquor without a license. As soon as the hard-hearted magistrate gave his decision she wept, protested, screamed, called the witnesses perjurers, said no one connected with the case, from the judge down to the Court usher, would ever get to heaven, and finally, as the noise, the denunciations and the sobbing was quite distracting and the fair one was completely upsetting the equilibrium of "the Court," a stalwart constable was requested to remove the hysterical young lady. Order obeyed instantly!

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REUTERS' MESSAGES.
THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.
LONDON, March 16th.
An Edict has been signed in Peking sanctioning the opening of the West River, but the actual opening thereof has to await the conclusion of an agreement with regard to the Burma-Yunnan frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN, EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.
Mr. Curzon, in reply to a question by Sir William Harcourt, said that owing to the threatening attitude of the Dervishes it had been decided to advance to Avakheh, which advance might be ultimately extended to Dongola. It was, however, inexpedient to disclose the plans of the Government.

A motion brought forward by Mr. Labouchere to adjourn the House in order to discuss the proposed expedition was rejected by a majority of two hundred and forty-nine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
SIX cases of plague were reported from noon yesterday to noon to-day.

PRINCE MIN YONG is left for Shanghai to-day by the C. P. liner *Empress of Japan*.

CHINESE reported to-day that a few cases of plague have occurred at Macao.

THE Singapore Sporting Club's Spring Meeting will be held on the 26th, 28th and 30th May.

MR. K. F. Crawford has been selected for the Secretaryship of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club.

It is reported that Captain Arthur Herbert Bolden, R.N., has been appointed Deputy Master Attendant at Singapore.

THE trial at the Sessions of three Chinese fortune-tellers, for obtaining a large sum of money by false pretences, has been fixed for starting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE following *Express* has been circulated by the Steamboat Company:—Owing to dense fog the *Huangshan* did not arrive at Macao until 9 a.m., to-day. She will leave Macao at the usual time to-morrow. There will be no boat to Macao to-day.

A REMARKABLE proposal has been launched by the *Nippon* *Yamato* in its first issue of the new year. This is nothing less than a strong plea for an alteration of the Russian calendar, in order to bring it at once into conformity with the reckoning of the rest of civilised Europe.

ACTING Police Sergeant McLennan having won the Handicap Cup presented by Captain Superintendent May for competitors by members of the Police Force (shooters) seven times during the last year now holds the cup for good. His highest score was 64. He holds the former Challenge Cup, open also to the Volunteer Corps.

A COOLIE was caught this morning smuggling prepared opium into the Colony from Kowloon. The "stuff" was concealed in Madras bound round his waist. Eighty-two grains of the drug were seized and the smuggler ordered to pay \$500 to the Government for the return of the stuff for these months. Jails closed to "do time."

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prepared as for various ways. Males especially abound, and is much used as for by man and beast. It is also used for distilling a peculiar kind of whisky.

A variety of fruits and vegetables are also grown and eaten at ordinary times, but the majority of the people eat more animal food than the inhabitants of other parts of China. Pork and beef, dogs and ducks, fish and fowl, abound everywhere at reasonable prices, say one hundred per cent cheaper all round than at Shanghai.

The people are also rather fond of whisky, distilled by themselves from millet, maize, rice or a combination of all three in varying proportions according to desire or taste.

CLOTHING OF THE NATIVES.

Nearly everybody is partly or wholly clothed in blue cottons, some kind, either home-spun or imported. It is now, however, customary to wear cotton cloth woven from imported yarn, and heavily loaded with native grown indigo dyes which gives the cloth a treated a dark navy-blue appearance. Manchester cotton goods and Bradford woollens are also worn and preferred to any other by those who can afford to buy them.

Bamboo hats of various shapes and of enormous dimensions, together with straw sandals, are worn by everybody of both sexes. Although many men and women go entirely bare-footed, yet nearly every one has a pair of home-made cotton cloth shoes worn on festive occasions and national feast days.

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE OVERLAND.

The mode of conveyance on terra firma is in small, wheeled-looking sedan chairs carried by two coolies, who sometimes manage to negotiate 20 miles in 12 hours. Merchandise is carried by coolies and mules along all the so-called roads at the same small pace as the sedan chair bearers, and very tiresome work it is for both man and beast.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

The usual accommodation for travellers in Kwangsi is extremely bad and beyond the conception of any Englishman who has never travelled inland in any but European countries.

Extremely dirty and miserable, ramshackle hovels, in which an English farmer would regret to keep his cow or pigs, are considered to be good enough for the accommodation of travellers in these parts of China. Everything is cheerless and most unpleasant to the sight, touch or smell of everybody but the owners of the places.

Good food is scarcely obtainable at any price, excepting rice and pork and a few stale eggs at most of the inns on the road.

Stale duck's eggs and a few vegetables of poor quality are usually all that can be got.

THE TRADE OF KWANGSI.

A great deal of smuggling is carried on in the province of Kwangsi and it is therefore difficult to estimate the value of the trade. At Peking I was told that over one million taels worth of merchandise passed through the port every year. Wuchow-fu, however, a much busier place than Peking, while Nanning-fu, also on the West River, and Kweilin-fu, on the Ching River, both bear of considerable trade, though they rank, as commercial centres, below Wuchow-fu.

ROBBERIES AND PIRATES.

Travelling in Kwangsi is attended with considerable danger, and the loss of merchandise and private effects is very common. Piracy is rife on the rivers. Everybody who can afford it is armed, and nobody is safe. The daring depredations of large bands of armed men afloat and ashore keep the more peaceably disposed people in a state of constant terror. Caravans of goods and passengers are not safe on the rivers, and small boats carry one or two muskets and other weapons for their protection against the social parasites who infest the rivers and creeks of the entire province.

THE WEST RIVER.

The sources of the Siang, or West River, are in the province of Yunnan, whence it flows down through the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung and empties itself into the sea north of Hongkong. A small branch off extends from Szechuan-hsien down to Canton. The West River is navigable, off and on, by small revenue cruisers and other government steamers as far as Wuchow-fu, the frontier port of Kwangsi; but these steamers could ascend to Peking-fu if the river was properly surveyed and buoyed. Pilots would, of course, be required to take steamers past dangerous places between Wuchow-fu and Nanning-fu, or at all events as far as Hwan-chow. Peking-fu is a city about 80 miles from Peking, the frontier town of Yunnan. Peking is reached by boats carrying about a ton of cargo in three days from Peking, but the return journey (down stream) can be accomplished in one day. It takes at least 22 days to get to Yunnan-fu from Wuchow-fu.

(To be continued.)

THE MISSIONARY MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Mr. Timothy Richard, who has been closely identified with the "reform movement" in Peking for a number of years, writes to the *North China Daily News* under date 10th instant on the above subject as follows:—

The Protestant missionaries, feeling that the Chinese government seriously misunderstood the aims of Christian missions, at their general Conference in 1895 appointed a Committee consisting of the Revs. J. Allen, D.D., LL.D., G. John, D.D., Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule, Revs. W. Ashmore, D.D., J. Wherry, H. Blidgett, D.D., and T. Richard to draw up a document for presentation to the Chinese government. It was to be a statement of Christianity—the principles, aims and practices of the Christian church—showing that the missionaries endeavored to help China in every way they could; pointing out that there was a large amount of disaffected literature circulating the most infamous slanders about Christian missions in China, and that they believed that the circulation of this literature was fraught with the gravest dangers. Before the Committee had completed their work the anti-Christian riots had already begun, and the Foreign Ministers had to deal with general and very serious outbreaks. But when their efforts had proved ineffectual and the sudden outbreak of fresh riots in Szechuan and the terrible massacre of Kueiching shocked the world again in 1895, it was felt that a briefer and a more immediately practical memorial was needed. Consequently, one was drawn up and signed by twenty missionaries—mostly English bishops or superintendents of the various missionary societies. The Committee with this extra support from the wider missionary body decided to present the shorter one as the memorial proper, and the longer one as a book or *apologia*, along with it, which would deal with the same subject at greater length. In this shorter memorial the Chinese Government was asked, besides conferring with the missionaries in order to thoroughly understand their views, to grant three things, viz:—

1.—That all Chinese literature slandering Christian missions should be really suppressed everywhere.

2.—That real freedom be given to the missionaries to sell to the common people to become Christians if they desire it.

3.—That the local mandarin and gentry be instructed not to regard missionaries any more with suspicion as having any motives to injure China but, on the contrary, to regard them as friends, as they desired nothing but the good of China.

One of the foreign Ministers in Peking told us that in these we were not asking for anything new, but only the execution of what are our "Treaty rights," therefore he would uphold us.

The Rev. John Werry, D.D., of Peking, and myself were deputed to present this memorial to the Chinese Government.

We called upon the British and American Ministers in Peking and asked them to introduce us to the Tzuangli Yamen so that we might present the documents ourselves and make any explanations in person that might be necessary. This they readily agreed to do, and on the 2nd of March we presented the memorial to the Tzuangli Yamen. Colonel Denby showed us the additional kindness of going with us himself on the day of the first interview, Nov. 14th. We had also called upon the German Minister to ask him co-operation, but he did not see his way to do so.

The members of the Yamen were divided in regard to the subject, but the stronger party was in favour of granting our request. The result was that the Throne instructed the Yamen at once to confer with the missionaries and the missionaries were told that they might go to the Yamen whenever they liked as they would be glad to see them in order to put the matter on a more satisfactory basis.

By the signing of December two of the members of the Yamen called at the British and American Legations and said that an Edict would be issued in a day or two granting the missionaries' request. But two things happened which prevented this. The first was an unexpected Edict, the next day degrading Wang Ming-lian, one of the strongest supporters of the missionaries in the Yamen. This weakened the pro-missionary party. The other thing was that the French Minister, according to one of the very highest Chinese Ministers in Peking, objected to granting anything to the missionaries as this was bringing up again the question of the right of missionaries to deal with the Chinese Government direct, which the French Government got the Pope to withdraw a few years ago. Notwithstanding this the Yamen continued to have interviews with us, and further documents on the subject of religious liberty were at their request put before them.

In view of this technical difficulty raised by the French Minister, the Rev. H. L. Lowry, D.D., who after Dr. Werry's departure took his place, and myself, having given all the explanation we could, the Tzuangli Yamen asked for, once more called upon the British and American Representatives.

The French Minister had been very indefatigable in the interests of the Roman Catholics during the last year. Besides attending to the settlement of missionary troubles in Szechuan and elsewhere, he had secured two very important documents from the Chinese government. The first was the Bethany Convention, got in the spring of 1895, by which property can be secured by the Roman Catholics; without obtaining the consent of the mandarin first. The second was the *Edict of August 1st* in the autumn, by which the statute law of China is hereby ordered to be published in accordance with the treaties settling foreign religious liberty, and not with the old law forbidding Chinese to become Christians printed in them.

We told the two Legations what we had been doing in the Tzuangli Yamen and what was reported of the French Minister. We placed two copies of the memorial, in Chinese, in the hands of each of the Ministers and expressed the hope that they would press the Tzuangli Yamen to grant the three points requested in the memorial. We further asked them to add another request, viz., to get an agreement that henceforth whatever privileges are granted to the Roman Catholics are to be granted to the Protestants at the same time, so as to avoid the necessity of fresh requests each time such occasions present themselves.

Before our departure from Peking Colonel Denby wrote us that he had addressed the Yamen urging them to grant our requests as contained in the memorial, and to have this made known throughout the Empire. Mr. Beaumont told us that he had been "received" by the Tzuangli Yamen by Colonel Denby. But this was just before the Chinese New Year holidays, when they do not transact any business but such as is of the most urgent character.

The day before our leaving, on the 24th of February, his Excellency Wang Tung-ho called upon us and talked for a long time both on the question of religious liberty and on general reform, and apologized for his inability to grant what we desired, as he once intended to do, owing to the opposition of his superiors and colleagues. But he said the slanders literature slandering the missionaries was most friendly, and that he had given the mandarin to become Christians that had never been secured.

What we now hope is that with the explanations given to the Tzuangli Yamen in the interviews we had with its members, the verbal promises made by Wang Tung-ho will be embodied in action when the Yamen is pressed to do it by the British and American Ministers. I say "pressed," as only a minority in it, I am sorry to say, are prepared to act fairly without pressure in regard to this matter, concerning which they are so ignorant and so full of long-standing prejudices. It will be the greatest kindness to China to force her to do the right thing, just as it is the greatest kindness to a boy at school to force him to learn his lessons properly. We are daily expecting the Tzuangli Yamen's reply to the American Minister. The settlement of these riots can never be considered final till the slanders literature which daily and hourly now goes on slandering the missionaries and murder be stamped out. This suppression of slanders is the very least that can be expected, and which even savages in their civil moments would readily agree to. It seems to me that if the Chinese mind of putting things through the Yamen is so slow, the firing of a certain date after which, if any of this anti-Christian slanders shall be found in circulation anywhere, the mandarin, high and low, in all the provinces shall be at once degraded and replaced by those who will do the right thing, then these difficulties will soon vanish as if by magic and will save all parties concerned endless worries.

If the kind promises of Colonel Denby are fulfilled and if the British Government will also insist that the law-abiding and philanthropic subjects shall not be any more degraded and misrepresented but treated as they deserve to be treated, on pain of withdrawing their names from the list of missionaries, then the mission of removing the "cloud" from the "missionary" shall not be due to the efforts of the French Minister alone but due to the Chinese Government, as well as to the missionaries, will in that be granted to those who are compelling the Government to do the right thing, which is not *demanded* but *desired* by the missionaries.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Hon. W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice.)
March 18th.

LARCENY.

Lung Ting, a coolie recently employed at the kerosene oil works at Taitokwai, was charged, on three indictments, with stealing: (1) a 250 note, the property of one Lo Ya-shan, on the 7th January, 1895; (2) a \$5 note, the property of one Lam On, on the same date, and (3) six pieces of clothing valued at \$2.50, the property of one Chen Sui, on the same day.

The prisoner admitted that the notes had been given to him to change into small coins, and that he lost them at the Samsoo pawn-broking-house. He took the clothing to pawn, intending to redeem them when he got money.

This latter being a plea of "not guilty" the following jury was drawn:—Messrs W. H. Gaskell, C. H. Field, C. A. H. Westerberger, P. Grah, J. H. Thomas, Chai Chai and C. A. Rocha.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, (instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. Brief evidence was called to formally prove the case, and the jury found a verdict of "guilty."

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment on the first two charges and 6 months on the last count.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Lo Han and Chan Yau were charged with having caused the death of one Wong King, on the 9th of March, 1896.

This was a case arising from a native being killed by a loaded meat-van which ran over the deceased while being propelled down East Street a few days ago, as was reported in these columns at the time.

The evidence having been led, His Lordship submitted to the jury the point whether or not the death was caused by the negligence of the prisoners. If so, they were to return a verdict of "guilty" if otherwise then "not guilty."

After brief consideration the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said in passing sentence:—I solemnly condemn with the verdict of the jury. You said you knew there was a fire in Queen's Road near East Street and you might have known that such a thoroughfare was the more likely to have many people in it. Yet you do not hesitate to run that heavily-laden truck down a steep road like East Street, considering that having called out it was everybody's business to get out of your way. But other people had as much right to be in Queen's Road as yourselves and your truck, and among them was the poor boy whose sudden and terrible death you caused. Of course you did not mean to kill him if you had done so your case might have been one of murder, but you killed him by your carelessness and negligent disregard of the safety of people in a public thoroughfare. Although I am sorry to have to sentence you, I must pass such a sentence as may act as a warning to others. The sentence is that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months.

At this stage of the proceedings the Sessions were adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m., all the jurors being requested to be in attendance.

FOOCHOW RACES.

Stewards:—C. F. R. Allen, Esq.; Thos. Giffins, Esq.; H. Baker, Esq.; B. M. Kosmetoff, Esq.; Hy. Edgar, Esq.; W. Krohn, Esq.; A. W. Wilkinson, Esq.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH.

THE FLYING STAKES.—Of \$5 each with \$50 added; for all China ponies; weight as per scale. Half a mile.

Bonbon 1
Racoon 2
Aurelius 3
Time, 1 min. 5 sec.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—A forced entry of \$10 each with \$50 added; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

Kuma 1
Mephisto 2
Kilmaney 3
Time, 1 min. 43 sec.

THE AMOR CUP.—(Presented). Value \$100; entrance \$5; for all China ponies; weight as per scale. One mile and three quarters.

Amulius 1
Grizzly Bear 2
Phoenix 3
Time, 1 min. 15 sec.

THE SPRING CUP.—Value \$100. Entrance \$5; for all China Ponies and *side* griffins at the date of entry; weight as per scale; non-subscription ponies 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Amulius 1
Fingal 2
Corban 3
Time, 3 mins. 2 sec.

THE GERMAN CUP.—(Presented). Entrance \$10; second pony to receive half the entrance fee; for all Europe owned ponies; weight as per scale; winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Dracigny 1
Democritus 2
Fandango 3
Time, 2 mins. 58 sec.

THE HACK STAKES, of \$5 each; for all China ponies not otherwise rated; weight 11 stone; jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this meeting in China and/or Hongkong allowed 7 lbs.; ponies that have won a race 7 lbs. extra. Once round.

O'Hooligan 1
Kington 2
Paris 3
Time, 1 min. 31 sec.

THE TRINAM CUP.—(Presented). Entrance \$5; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

Kuma 1
Mephisto 2
Kilmaney 3
Time, 2 mins. 30 sec.

THE SWIFT CUP.—(One mile and a quarter). Aurelius 1
Grizzly Bear 2
Fandango 3
Time, 3 mins. 5 sec.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THE FUCHOW CUP.—Value \$100; second pony to receive \$5; entrance \$5; for all China ponies; weight as per scale; winners of previous race at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; two or more races to the extra. One mile and a half.

Grizzly Bear 1
Phoenix 2
Amulius 3
Time, 9 mins. 41 sec.

THE FUCHOW DERBY, of \$15 each with \$100 added. Divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent to first, second and third ponies; for subscription griffins; weight as per scale. One mile and a half.

Fingal 1
Kuma 2
Mephisto 3
Time, 3 mins. 58 4-5th sec.

THE LOTTERY CUP, value \$100, entrance \$5; for all China ponies; weight as per scale; winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; ponies that have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Democritus 1
Bonbon 2
Shenoy 3
Time, 1 min. 42 sec.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI SPRING MEETING, 1896.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH MAY.

Stewards:—A. McLeod, Esq., G. D. Edging, Esq., C. F. Dodgson, Esq., J. S. Gordon, Esq., F. Matland, Esq., J. A. Ford, Esq., and E. A. Probst, Esq.

Clerk of the Course:—F. Ayscough, Esq.
Secretary:—G. D. B. Bidwell, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 4TH MAY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; for Subscription Griffins of this meeting; first pony, 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE CRITERION STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE CATHAY CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile and a half.

THE JOCKEY CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts; non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. One mile.

THE KIAMOUI PLATE; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and three quarters.

THE JAMES HART CUP, presented by the late James Hart, value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Half a mile.

THE RACING STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have not run before 1st January, 1896; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry and non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners, 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT STAKES; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight as per scale; top scale, 90 lb. for 12 hands, with an increase of 3 lbs. for every inch over; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added for second pony, and \$15 for third pony; for China ponies being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, which had not arrived in Shanghai, or if a purchased prior to 1st February, 1896; weight for inches as per scale; winner of any race 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race since 1st October, 1895, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Half a mile.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$150 added; for China ponies; being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; first pony to receive 75 per cent; second pony, 15 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

THE LARKS PURSE; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins and non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE RACE CLUB CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Seven furlongs.

THE CONCORDIA CUP; presented by the Club Concordia; value, \$15; second pony to receive 40 per cent, and the third pony 10 per cent of the Stakes; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE HONG KONG CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$150 added; for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; winner of the Subscription Stakes, 7 lbs. extra; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE SPRING CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; \$15 of which to go to the second pony; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight 11 st. 13 lbs.; to give or take 5 lbs. for every inch over or under. One mile.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of \$15, with \$10 added, for all ponies entered at this meeting excepting ponies entered in the subscription griffins races; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

THE TROYA CUP, presented by His Ex. the Viceroy; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners at the meeting allowed 5 lbs.; entrance, \$15. One mile.

THE SCURRY STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, to be divided between the first, second and third ponies in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent, with \$10 added to the winner; for *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for ponies that have run at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; winner of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight as per scale; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$150 added; for China ponies; being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; first pony to receive 75 per cent; second pony, 15 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

THE RACE CLUB CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Seven furlongs.

THE CONCORDIA CUP; presented by the Club Concordia; value, \$15; second pony to receive 40 per cent, and the third pony 10 per cent of the Stakes; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Derby, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE HONG KONG CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$150 added; for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; winner of the Subscription Stakes, 7 lbs. extra; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE SPRING CUP, a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$100 added; \$15 of which to go to the second pony; for China ponies that have never won a race; weight 11 st. 13 lbs.; to give or take 5 lbs. for every inch over or under. One mile.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of \$15, with \$10 added, for all ponies entered at this meeting excepting ponies entered in the subscription griffins races; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

THE SHANTUNG STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$10 added, for subscription griffins of this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony 20 per cent; third pony 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale; the winner of any race 7 lbs. extra; of two races 10 lbs. extra. One mile.

THE PEARL-MUTUAL CUP; value, \$15; added to a sweepstakes of \$15 each; second pony to receive 30 per cent, and the third pony 10 per cent of the Stakes; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.; non-starters and winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

THE YANGTZE STAKES; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies that have run at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners allowed 7 lbs.; entrance, \$15. Two miles.

THE MANCHEU STAKES; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. One mile and a quarter.

THE CONSOLATION CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race, and have been defeated otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes or in races confined to subscription griffins; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Once round.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; third pony, \$5; for a forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting; optional for the winners of the Consolation Cup and subscription griffin races; weight for inches as per scale; each pony entered to pay five per cent of the value of stakes and prizes won. One mile and a quarter.

THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for subscription griffins of this meeting that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$15. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE; value, \$15; second pony, \$10; for second pony, provided there are four or more starters; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners of a steepchase allowed 5 lbs.; entrance, \$15. Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

N.B.: Entries close Saturday the 4th of April.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Tacoma (Straitliner) to-morrow.
French (Yarra) to-morrow.
English (Peshawur) 20th inst.
Indian (Kashgar) 23rd inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.
American (City of Peking) 24th inst.
Tacoma (Tacoma) 28th inst.
American (Doric) 31st inst.

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1895, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE EAST POINT DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

TO avoid any misapprehension, I beg to inform my CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC in general that the CATTLE are entirely FREE FROM DISEASE. The majority of our Cattle, of which we have over 700 head, were specially picked out from the principal healthy Dairies and Cattle-breeding Districts in Australia by the undersigned, who has been connected with this Company and its Predecessor since 1891, and who has spread no time or trouble to study the Diseases of Cattle, having twice visited Australia and India for that purpose.

The Cattle Plague which broke out the year before last in this Colony did not touch our Dairy, which is situated in the Wong Nei Chong Valley at the East Point of the Colony and surrounded on all sides with fir and other trees, and it is one of the healthiest localities in this Colony for Cattle.

Our Produce, about 1,000 lbs. of milk daily, is used by the Civil and Military Hospitals (not the Officers' Messes) as well as in connection with the cases of Typhoid fever and by the principal institutions in the Colony for the first few years, and is sold at our Depot—No. 12, D'Almeida Street.

A. RUMJAHN, Managing Proprietor.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1896.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GHAEZE."

Captain Bailey, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Steamship

"TSINAN."

Captain Geo. Ramsay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Company's Steamship

"TOSU MARU."

will be despatched as above on or about the 30th.

To be followed by a Steamer leaving Japan monthly.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1896.

JAVA, CHINA JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Germania..... To JAVA..... March.

S.S. Carina..... To JAVA..... April.

S.S. Federatia..... To JAVA..... May.

S.S. Federatia..... To JAPAN..... April.

S.S. Germania..... To JAPAN..... May.

S.S. Carina..... To JAPAN..... June.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1896.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLENARTNEY."

Captain Gedy, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1896.

Intimations.

A WORD TO THE WISE!

THE SAFEST AND SUREST PROTECTOR AGAINST PLAGUE, FEVERS, SMALL-POX, CHOLERA, AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ESSETS FLUID,

THE STRONGEST KNOWN DISINFECTANT.

GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER, NON-POISONOUS.

ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

WATKINS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 64, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1896.

\$1,000 ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. \$1,000

INSURE YOUR LIFE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENT

BY SUBSCRIBING

TO

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

THE SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL PAY

THE SUM OF

\$1,000 MEXICAN.

to the legal representatives of the European holder of this COUPON in the event of his death by Accident on or before the 31st March 1896 while on land within the confines of HONGKONG or any Treaty Ports of CHINA or JAPAN, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, provided that the Name and Address of the said holder appears in the List of European Subscribers to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

as furnished to the Company for the Three Months ending 31st March 1896; that the premium thereon has been duly paid; that death takes place within One Month from the occurrence of the Accident, and that notice of death, with full particulars, is sent within fourteen days of its happening to Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong; It being declared that \$1,000 only will be paid in respect of any one death.

* This premium is paid quarterly in advance by the Proprietors of The Hongkong Telegraph.

J. Y. V. VERNON,

AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1896.

THE CLUB HOTEL

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

TOKYO.

YOKOHAMA.

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Shipping.

STREAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for Landing Passengers if sufficient inducement offered.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

THE Steamship

"FRIGGA."

Captain J. Jäger, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th instant.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1896.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A. I. Biddle" Ship.

"BRODICK CASTLE."

Ferguson, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A. I. Biddle" Ship.

"QUEEN ELIZABETH."

Fulton, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1896.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "Coloma."

Noyes, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1896.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "A. I. Biddle" Ship.

"CERASTES."

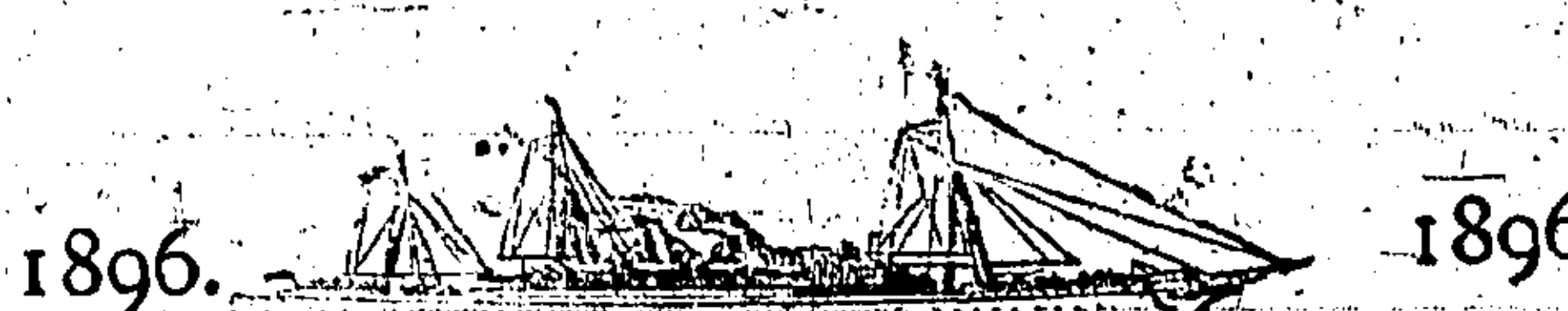
A. Peters, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1896.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1896. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 8th April.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th May.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage from HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 5, 6 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 9 months.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the EXCURSION OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS, (the Company having secured the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Peking Street.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaik (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 31st March, at Noon.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)..... Thursday, 16th April, at Noon.

Pera (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama)..... Sunday, 3rd May, at Daylight.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaik (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)..... Saturday, 21st March, at Noon.

Dorke (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama)..... Wednesday, 8th April, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, ON TUESDAY, the 31st March 1896, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

8, BAKER STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1896.

Mails.</